A South-Carolina GAZETTE Extraordinary.

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LONDON, MARCH 13.

YESTERDAY a General Court of the East-India Company was held at their houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, when the buſineſs of the day was opened by Sir James Hodges, who explained to the Court the occaſion of their having been aſſembled, which was to conſider of an important queſtion reſpecting the tonnage of the ſhipping employed in the commerce of that company, and to acquaint them that a bill was brought into Parliament for the regulation and reduction of the ſhipping employed by that company, which was very eſſential to the honour, intereſt, and independence of the company, and would be very diſtreſsful to a great number of reſpectable proprietors, whoſe fortunes were veſted in that extenſive article; and moved for a petition to the Hon. Houſe of Commons againſt paſſing the ſaid bill into a law. The Court were unanimouſly in favour of the motion, but agreed firſt to recommend it to the directors, that a bye law ſhould be immediately made for the reduction and regulation of their tonnage, and that the ſame ſhould be reported forthwith.

The firſt queſtion was then adjourned until the bye law was reported, it being apprehended that the intention of the bill would thereby be rendered unneceſſary.

A Great Perſonage has lately expreſſed himſelf to the Premier to this effect: "That he expected he would exert all his influence to carry a certain bill now agitating in the Houſe of Commons, as it is the only favour he ever did, or ever ſhould, aſk of a Miniſter."

In the laſt conference Lord North had with a Great Perſonage, on the ſubject of the Marriage Bill, before its being brought into the Houſe of Lords, he replied to him in the following words: "I will give your Majeſty the laſt proof of my *duty* (though I cannot of my *inclination*) by ſupporting it with my uſual endeavours to ſerve you."

MARCH 16.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Suite of the Duke of Glouceſter at Naples, February 12.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that his Royal Highneſs is now quite recovered of his ſecond illneſs, and we are preparing to ſet out for Rome on the 24th of this month.

"The 9th, being Sunday, the grand *Fête* was celebrated, which is called the *Cuccagna*, and without which the *Lazaroni*, or beggars, with whom this place ſwarms, could not ſubſiſt. Two days before the celebration of this feaſt a ſcaffold is erected, and turkies, pigeons, geeſe, &c. are nailed on poſts alive; beſides which are beef, ſalt-fiſh, bread, and other proviſions. The King, Queen, and Nobility attend, and on the ſignal given the *Lazzroni* attack the fort of proviſions, and carry it off in a few minutes. Many are killed, and numbers wounded on this occaſion, as all are armed with knives.

Sir Fletcher Norton, we hear, was determined to have *conſcientiouſly* oppoſed the Royal Marriage Bill, but his intention being diſcovered by a prying Member of the Junto, he was ſent for to Buckingham Houſe, and promiſed a Peerage for himſelf, and another for his friend Sir Laurence Dundas, if he would become a Supporter of the Bill.

It ſeems very evident by the Preamble to the Bill for regulating the marriages of the Royal Family, that the plain intention of ſuch Bill is to annul and ſet aſide the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland; for, according to that preamble, which is directly contrary to the opinions of the Judges, no marriage of the Royal Family can be valid without the conſent of the Crown. The clear and manifeſt conſequence of which is, that the Duke of Cumberland's marriage, as it was ſolemnized without ſuch conſent, muſt be void.

We are informed, that ſoon after this Seſſion of Parliament Lord North is to retire with a penſion, not inferior to that of Lord Chatham, as a ſmall mark of Royal favour for his many great ſervices, but particularly for his unwearied induſtry about the Royal Marriage Bill.

MARCH 17.

We hear that Mr. Alderman Wilkes is now agreed upon for the next Year's Mayor, as the livery are unnanimous in thinking that no man is more fit to complete the glorious work begun by a Sawbridge, than he who has ſhewn ſuch ſteadineſs and intrepidity in the long courſe of ſervices to the public.

It is ſaid that notwithſtanding the unhappy differences which have too long ſubſiſted between the two great city Patriots, Mr. Wilkes has moſt earneſtly entreated his friends to poſtpone, at the enſuing election for Mayor, their preſent wiſhes for him in favour of Mr. Alderman Sawbridge.

The Lord Mayor has certainly ordered a Common Hall for Wedneſday next, in order to take into conſideration the Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance to the Throne, on the late Royal Marriage Act.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the corporations of Briſtol, Liverpoole, Dover, Canterbury, and Rocheſter, have actually prepared their Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance againſt the Royal Marriage Act, notwithſtanding the Court have exerted every art, and ſome unworthy Repreſentatives have been as indefatigable, as at the Eve of an Election to prevent it.

Somerſet-Houſe is fitting up, and new furniture putting into the kitchen, in order to make it complete for the reception of the Queen of Denmark, who will certainly be over ſome time in May next.

The firſt families belonging to a certain Northern dominion, ſtill continue to emigrate on various pretences; though the truth is, that they are ſo much alarmed at the *new inquiſition* lately introduced into their country, that they prefer any climate, where they can enjoy theſe common bleſſings of the individual, freedom and ſecurity, to the moſt affluent ſituation within its graſp.

Lord Bute has not been in the Houſe of Peers this Seſſion, and, we are told, is determined not to appear there.

Letters from Paris ſay, that a dangerous inſurrection has broke out in the province of Britanny, and that a body of 16,000 troops have been ordered to march there directly to ſuppreſs it.

MARCH 18.

The laſt letters from Hanover adviſe, that the Princeſs, Conſort of Prince Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was happily brought to bed of a Prince the 4th inſtant, which occaſions ſo much the more joy as his brother the reigning Duke is unmarried.

By letters from Cologne, on the Rhine, we learn, that her Royal Highneſs the Hereditary Princeſs of Bunſwick arrived there incog. on the 25th of February under the title of the Counteſs of Eberſtein. As the city of Cologne lies at leaſt fifty German miles out of the road to Brunſwick, it is conjectured, that her Royal Highneſs went there on a ſecret commiſſion from the Court of London.

MARCH 20.

Yeſterday the appeal from the Court of Chancery, in which Lord Pomfret was appellant, and Mr. Smith reſpondent, about ſome lead mines in Yorkſhire, came on in the Houſe of Lords; Mr. Perrin, counſel for the latter, opened the cauſe, on which Mr. Attorney General replied. The counſel were then ordered to withdraw, and Lord Mansfield roſe and ſpoke for more than half an hour againſt the decree. He was ſeconded by Lord Camden, who not only juſtified the appeal in every inſtance, but condemned the decree in the ſtrongeſt terms. Lord Pomfret then roſe, and after paſſing the warmeſt encomiums on the eminent integrity, confeſſed wiſdom, and high abilities of the two laſt mentioned noble Lords, concluded with relating a private converſation which paſſed between him and the noble Lord who made the decree. Lord Mansfield moved then that certain alterations ſhould be made in their Lordſhips reverſal in March 1771, of a former decree of the Court of Chancery; and that the decree of the preſent Chancellor, againſt which this appeal was brought, ſhould be reverſed.

Advice was received from Copenhagen, that the King of Denmark has again earneſtly entreated to ſee the Queen, but was abſolutely refuſed; upon this he endeavoured to go privately to her, which was diſcovered by the Queen Dowager, who thereupon placed ſome gentlemen about him, whom ſhe could truſt, to watch him night and day, ſo that there is no poſſibility of his obtaining his deſire.

There is now living in the Shire of Caithneſs in Scotland, one James Farquaherſon, aged 113 years, who was a Highland Piper in the two laſt Rebellions.

On Wedneſday afternoon, a little after two o'clock, the conſideration of the Royal Marriage Bill was reſumed by the Committee of the whole Houſe of Commons. Though this buſineſs has been debated already four or five different days, when the debates were long, and the ſittings late, the ſpeakers of the oppoſition ſeemed to return to it on Wedneſday with new arguments and new ſpirit. In reality, there are ſo many ſources of argument derived to the oppoſers of this Bill, from the united laws of God and Man; its abſurdity is ſo glaring, its tyranny ſo naked, and its tendency ſo deſtructive to the common rights of nature; that honeſt men could talk with renewed force every new ſeſſion, and ſtill find their ſtores inexhauſted. On Wedneſday night the Houſe was employed, as uſual, in debates *pro* and *con.* for about ſix hours. The friends of the Bill ſpoke a great deal in its favour, and the Speaker helped them on at intervals by the aid of law and precedents. The Minority ſtood their ſhock with their wonted ſteadineſs. Their progreſs through the ſeveral parts of the Bill was ſtep by ſtep, and their motions were regular. The firſt was made about nine o'clock, when the Houſe divided on the following queſtion: Whether the words "Iſſue of Princeſſes married abroad" ſhould be omitted, and "Iſſue of Princes married to a ſubject" inſerted in their room? Ayes 102, Noes 188.—This being decided, they proceeded to the next Clauſe, and the debate ſeemed to grow warmer. Lord North diſtinguiſhed himſelf among the Miniſtry, and, in a long ſpeech, amazed the Houſe with a ſeries of keen, cloſe reaſoning, well ſeaſoned with ſpirited declamation. This altercation laſted three hours. At twelve a motion was made for altering the clauſe in the bill, making "the marriages of the deſcendants of George the Second, being the grand-children and preſumptive heirs of the reigning heirs, without conſent, null and void." The Houſe divided: Ayes 140, Noes 197.—Here a very warm debate enſued. Sir William Meredith figured away very gracefully; but he and the other ſpeakers were interrupted by the confuſion of the Houſe, who beginning to grow tired, became very unruly. At one o'clock, therefore, the third motion was made, viz. That the progreſs which the Committee had made in the Bill be reported to the Houſe. The Houſe divided: the numbers were 182 and 113. The Miniſtry now talked in a very high ſtrain, endeavoured to puſh the buſineſs forward to a termination, and were proceeding immediately to make a further progreſs in it. At two o'clock, however, the queſtion was put for adjournment: it was carried in the negative. Half an hour after the Houſe roſe, and adjourned until this Day.

It is agreed on all ſides, that the Hon. Charles Fox never had the opportunity of ſhewing, and never ſhewed, his great abilities to ſuch advantage, as ſince his late little quarrel with the Premier. His talents were never diſputed, but never before had a proper occaſion of being diſplayed. In other words, he ſcarcely ever before had it in his power to ſpeak on the ſide of truth and juſtice. We acknowledge, however, that this is more a compliment to his head than his heart; though thoſe who know him advance, that he has all along been in family leading ſtrings, and never had permiſſion, till now, to act agreeable to the dictates of his own reaſon.

There have been five conſiderable betts this week (three at Arthur's and two at Almack's) that Mr. Charles Fox is either Paymaſter or Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, within three years; and in a poſt of twice the conſideration of his former, as well in reſpect to rank as emolument, in the ſpace of three months.

Captain Stott, who lately arrived in his Majeſty's ſhip Juno, from taking poſſeſſion of Falkland iſland, will, it is ſaid, be appointed commander of the ſquadron which is to carry Meſſrs. Solander and Banks to the South-Seas.

MARCH 21.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto James Macpherſon, Eſq; the offices and places of Secretary and Clerk of the Council of his Majeſty's province of Weſt-Florida in North America, and Regiſter of all grants, patents, and reverſions of and in the ſaid province.

CONSTANTINOPLE *(the capital of Turkey) Feb.* 3. We have a great quantity of rice here. The Carolina rice ſells for ten paras a buſhel more than the fineſt Egyptian or Italian rice, notwithſtanding its long paſſage.

ROME *(the capital of Italy) Feb.* 22. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter being daily expected here from Naples, orders from the Secretary of State have been ſent to the Governors, &c. on the road, to pay all manner of reſpect to his Royal Highneſs, a free paſſage of his baggage, &c. Orders were alſo ſent from the Maſter of the Houſhold to Velletri, to entertain his Royal Highneſs and his retinue, at the Pope's expence, at the palace of Lancelloti; for which purpoſe the officers from the Pope's palace were ſent thither.—[*London Gazette.*]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Friday came on, at half paſt three o'clock, in a committee of the whole Houſe, the further conſideration of the Royal Marriage Bill, Welbore Ellis, Eſq; in the chair, when there were again five diviſions. The firſt was upon an amendment propoſed by Mr. Dowdeſwell, to leave out the words, "perſiſt in his or her reſolution, to contract a marriage, diſapproved of, or diſſented from, by the King, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, that then ſuch deſcendant, upon giving notice to the King's Privy-Council, &c." and inſtead thereof inſert, "intend to contract any marriage, ſuch deſcendant ſhall give notice to his Majeſty's Privy-Council, of his or her intention, together with the name and addition of the party with whom he or ſhe ſhall intend to marry as aforeſaid."

The queſtion being put, that the words propoſed to be left out, ſtand part of the clauſe; the committee divided about ſix o'clock, Ayes 103; Noes 48. A ſecond amendment was then propoſed, to leave out the words, "twelve months," and inſert, "one month. On this queſtion being put, that the word "twelve" ſtand part of the clauſe, the committee divided about ſeven o'clock, Ayes 127; Noes 60.

Another amendment was next propoſed to leave out, "unleſs both houſes of parliament ſhall, before the expiration of the ſaid twelve months, expreſſly declare their diſapprobation of the ſaid intended marriage." The queſtion being put, that theſe words ſtand part of the clauſe, the committee divided; Ayes 196; Noes 107.

Line 40. Leave was given to leave out (ſhall) and inſtead thereof inſert (to). After which an amendment was propoſed to leave out (or); and on this, the queſtion being put, that this word ſtand part of the clauſe, the committe divided; Ayes 195; Noes 110. Agreed, however, after the ſecond (or) to inſert (to).

The queſtion was then put, that the clauſe thus amended ſtand part of the bill, when there appeared for it, Ayes 179; Noes 122. Thus the committee having gone through the bill, after debating it four days, Mr. Ellis reported that the committee had gone through the bill, and it was accordingly ordered to be received as this day, freſh and ſtrong debates being again expected to enſue. Lord North was up five times in leſs than two hours. The other ſpeakers were, Mr. Dowdeſwell, Meſſrs. Burke's, Mr. Dunning, Captain Phipps, Sir William Meredith, Mr. Fox, Colonel Barré, Mr. Byng, Mr. Dyſon, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Stanley, the Attorney and Solicitor General.

The houſe broke up at half paſt one on Saturday morning.

Is it not aſtoniſhing, ſays a correſpondent, that a good and gracious Sovereign, in order merely to puniſh an indiſcreet ſtep in one of his brothers, ſhould ſacrifice the freedom of his own immediate offspring, nay, ſhake the very foundation of their claim to the Crown of theſe realms?

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mansfield, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General, are for the Royal Marriage Bill; and nine of the Judges, Sir Fletcher Norton, Lord Camden, and Mr. Dunning, are againſt it.

This day died, the Right Honourable Robert Knight, Earl of Catherlough, Viſcount Barrels, and Lord Luxborough, of Shannon, Member of Parliament for Milbourn Port, in Dorſetſhire.

It was currently reported a few days ago, that the Duke of Mancheſter was going abroad on an embaſſy. The foundation of the report is only this: The Dutcheſs grieves exceedingly for the late loſs of her child, and, by the advice of her phyſicians, is going to Italy, as they are fearful of ſome ill effect from her Grace's grief, if ſhe ſtays in England; and they are of opinion, that travel, and the benigneſs of the climate of Italy, will prevent the conſequences otherwiſe apprehended. The Duke accompanies the Ducheſs, and they propoſe not to return till next year.

The Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland, we hear, are making preparations for a journey to Paris, where they will make but a ſhort ſtay; from thence they intend going to Rome, and to accompany his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter to England.

It is ſaid that government ſpeedily intends taking an account of the number of inhabitants in this metropolis, as well inmates as houſekeepers, for the purpoſe of levying a tax upon foreigners of every rank and denomination.

Letters from ſeveral parts of the continent of Germany, mention the general ſurprize the conduct of the Britiſh Court occaſions there; as it was imagined, for numberleſs reaſons, that the Queen Dowager of Denmark would have been called to a ſevere account for her proceedings.

It is ſaid, a certain foreign Prince is ſo highly incenſed, that his Royal Conſort has received no part of the effects of her deceaſed mother, that he declared he will never viſit his brother more, nor maintain any ſort of correſpondence with him.

The cadets at Woolwich are ſoon to be increaſed from 48 to 100, as in time of war.

A correſpondent aſks, What is the teſt of *a good Miniſter?* In moſt countries, ſays he, the principal object of adminiſtration is to guard againſt famine; but in this enlightened kingdom, the ſtudy is to create an artificial one. In Turkey, the Miniſter who does not compel the dealers in the ſeveral neceſſaries of life to ſell at a reaſonable rate, and puniſh the *Foreſtaller*, &c. is ſure himſelf to meet with the bowſtring; but the great aim of our virtuous legiſlators ſeems to be to keep the poor in ſubjection; and no method, it is thought, will be ſo effectual as keeping them on low diet. To the honour of our preſent Miniſter, adds this correſpondent, no adminiſtration has ſucceeded better on this plan; ſince it is not in the power of the commonalty, from the exorbitant price of all kinds of proviſions, to enrich their blood by too high feeding; while the landed gentry are doubling the value of their eſtates, by ſuffering their tenants to prey upon the vitals of the people.

The late Earl of Halifax's eſtates are, we hear, up at ſale for the payment of his debts, which amount to 160,000l. Ninety-five thouſand pounds have been refuſed for one of the eſtates in the North, and the preciſion with which the noble teſtator took care to provide for the ſatisfaction of his creditors, does very great honour to his memory.

Friday laſt Sir James Stewart, Bart. (who had been many years abroad on account of his being concerned in the laſt rebellion, for which he has received his Majeſty's pardon) was

[illegible] by Lord Barrington to his Majeſty at St. James's, and moſt graciouſly received.

AUSTRIA, *Feb.* 29. A report is ſpread, that 12,000 Turks having paſſed the Danube near Giurgewo, the Ruſſians ſuffered them to advance quietly; but afterwards ſurrounding them on all ſides, totally defeated them, wounding their commandant, whom they took priſoner, and carried to Buchareſt.

DUBLIN, *March* 9. This day, in our Houſe of Commons, the Speaker having expatiated on the neceſſity of aſſerting the dignity of parliament, moved the houſe to come to the following reſolutions. This produced ſome debate, and Mr. French intreated the Speaker to communicate other reſolutions he might have to offer, that Gentlemen might know the whole ſcope of his intentions. The Speaker very readily and candidly complied, and read five reſolutions to the following purport:

1. *Reſolved*, That in the month of November, 1769, ſeveral members of the houſe were fined in the Court of King's Bench, in the ſum of 20l. for not attending to ſerve on a Petty Jury; and their ſeveral fines eſtreated in the Court of Exchequer.

2. *Reſolved*, That it is the duty of every member of parliament to attend the duty of the houſe, and is puniſhable for neglect; and the compelling them to ſerve on juries, during the ſitting of parliament, tends to interrupt the buſineſs of the nation, is an indignity on the houſe, and a violation of its privileges.

3. *Reſolved*, That it is the duty of Judges to take notice of the privileges of parliament, as the law of parliament is part of the law of the land.

4. *Reſolved*, That a Judge fining a Member of Parliament for non-attendance on juries, knowing ſuch to be a Member, is guilty of an indignity to the houſe.

5. *Reſolved*, That any ſheriff, or other officer, who ſhould levy ſuch fine, is guilty of a breach of privilege. Which were all agreed to.

By letters from the North of this kingdom, we have accounts, that late on Thurſday night laſt, about 2000 of the deluded people called Hearts of Steel, attacked the houſe of Richard Johnſon, Eſq; at Guildford, and fired ſeveral ſhot into the widows, which were returned by Mr. Johnſon, and 23 others, by which four of the rioters were killed, and many wounded. Theſe turbulent people, not ſatisfied with doing every miſchief in their power, murdered the Rev. Mr. Morell, a diſſenting teacher, of exceeding good character, by the ſhot of a bullet through his head, for adviſing them from the pulpit ſome days before to be amenable to the laws and the conſtitution; which they reſented in the higheſt degree: After Mr. Johnſon had conſumed all his ammunition, he made his eſcape from the back of his houſe over a high garden wall, plunged into the river Ban, and ſwam to the oppoſite ſhore. During his paſſage theſe wicked inſurgents fired ſeveral muſquets at him in the water, but he luckily eſcaped unhurt; but their malice did not end here, as they pulled his elegant houſe to the ground, and deſtroyed the whole village.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Yeſterday at three o'clock, Welbore Ellis, Eſq; reported to the Houſe the amendments of the Committee to the Royal Marriage Bill, which were agreed to.

A debate enſued on Friday laſt in the Houſe of Commons upon the *præmunire* clauſe: It laſted long, and was well ſupported. Mr. Burke, Mr. Dowdeſwell, Mr. Fox, Mr. Whitworth, Sir William Meredith, &c. ſtood up againſt it, and, however, incredible it may appear, were headed by the *Speaker*. His ſpeech was long, learned, and intereſting: He began by informing the houſe, that he had carefully inſpected all the law books likely to give him any information on the ſubject; but could find no authorities to favour the requiſitions in the clauſe now before them; that he had ſearched all the acts of Richard II. but could not find the ſtatute of proviſions and *præmunire*, contended for, to have been paſſed on the 16th of that Monarch; fearful however, of labouring under miſtakes and obſcurities, which ſo remote a period might throw on the ſubject, that he gave his opinion with reſerve, and appealed to the more ſecure judgment of the learned lawyers who were then preſent, who might poſſibly convince both the houſe and himſelf of his errors. The Crown Lawyers accordingly did not anſwer him, becauſe they could not.

The Speaker boaſted on Friday night in the Houſe of Commons, that he had behaved through the whole debates on the Royal Marriage Bill, with the moſt ſcrupulous impartiality, voting with either ſide as his *conſcience* directed him. He ſpoke three times; twice for the Miniſtry, and once for the Minority.

An event has happened within theſe few days, which is likely to be productive of a war. Certain advices have been received by our Court, that the French are embarking ten thouſand troops for the Eaſt-Indies. Lord Rochford immediately waited on the French Ambaſſador, who declared, that the abovementioned ten thouſand troops were only intended to relieve the like number, now in the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon. This anſwer not being ſatisfactory, a courier was immediately diſpatched to Verſailles with a ſpirited Remonſtrance. Some of the troops are ſailed; and it is ſuppoſed that a great fleet will be ordered to the Eaſt-Indies, to watch the motions of the French. The French regular forces in the Eaſt-Indies, ſhould the above ten thouſand be permitted to go, will amount to 25000 men.

Mr. Francis has reſigned his place in the War Office.

The four diviſions of his Majeſty's Marine forces, at Plymouth, Portſmouth, Sheerneſs, and Chatham, were laſt week reduced to forty-eight men per company.

Extract of a Letter from Caithneſs, in Scotland, March 4.

"There has been a great ſcarcity of grain in this country for ſome time paſt: a boll of meal, which we uſed to buy for 8s. ſold at 22s. at Martinmas, and is now raiſed to 14s. A great ſtorm of ſnow fell here on the 25th of December, which has continued for nine weeks, and has occaſioned a great loſs of cattle, together with a dearth of other proviſions. During the ſtorm, a very melancholly accident happened in this country: as a great company, to the number of 66 men, were attending a funeral to a church-yard on the other ſide of Loch-Shein, in the ſhire of Southerland, which was then frozen over, they agreed to paſs over on the ice, which unluckily gave way, and they all periſhed."

MARCH 25.

Certain advice is received over land, that the Governor and Council of Madraſs, ſeeing Hyder Ali reduced to extremity by the Mahrattoes, have aſſiſted him with ammunition and arms; which, it is much to be feared, will bring on us the reſentment of that very powerful nation. It is greatly apprehended that French councils already prevail at Puna; and ſhould the troops of Mauritius, by ſome unlucky chance, land in India, we may give up for loſt our poſſeſſions in that country.

It is ſaid that the Speaker of a great aſſembly having twice voted with the Minority on the Marriage Bill, has given much umbrage to a Great Perſonage.

During the paſſage of the Royal Marriage Bill through the committee, the Speaker diſplayed his ſuperior abilities and knowledge of law, pointing out ſarcaſtically the ignorance of all the Crown Lawyers, ſhewing that the King's conſent under his ſign manual did not become a proper object of record, and ſubſtituted the Great Seal in lieu of it, which was humiliatingly acquieſced in. He alſo demonſtrated, that the perſon ſolemnizing the marriage, without requiſite conſent, would, as the bill was worded, eſcape with impunity, by being ſubjected to the penalties of the ſtatute of proviſions and præmunire, for that no ſuch ſtatute exiſted. Thus, to the confuſion of thoſe who had declared the bill ſo perfect and ſacred, that not an iota of it ſhould be altered, it was proved an ignorant maſs of tyrannical, unfounded, ſelf-deſtructive nonſenſe.

Narrative of the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons on Monday and yeſterday. The report from the Committee on the Royal Marriage Bill. A clauſe was moved, that this bill ſhould be in force during the life of the preſent King, and three years after. The reaſons in favour of the motion were, that the conſequences of the bill were doubtful; that it had adopted a new principle; that it was generally the cuſtom of parliament in ſuch caſes to make a temporary law, to make an experiment how it would operate, and which might, at any future period, be made perpetual; that the virtues of the preſent King were ſo well known, that we might intruſt him with extraordinary powers, but ſhould be careful how we put them into the hands of future Kings, who might not be ſo well inclined to a conſtitutional exerciſe of them.

Againſt the Clauſe it was urged, that if the principles of the bill were good, it ought to be made perpetual; if bad, not at all; that it was an invidious compliment, and not in the leaſt deſired by his Majeſty, to be intruſted with a power which ſhould not be deemed proper to intruſt to his ſucceſſors; that if the time ſhould be limited, yet the propoſed limitation was the moſt improper of any, as on the demiſe of the King, a variety of circumſtances might occur, which might render the ſituation of the Royal Family very delicate.

During the courſe of this debate, it was mentioned by ſeveral of the oppoſers of the bill, that in private converſation many, even of its friends, did not defend it, but urged the King's deſire that it ſhould paſs, and their willingneſs to oblige him, as their motive for voting for it.

If the Minority had been as zealous for this clauſe as for ſome others, it might have been carried againſt the Court, as many gentlemen of that denomination were in readineſs near the Houſe, but were not ſent to. The Miniſtry rejected the clauſe, 150 to 132.

Several amendments were offered to the bill on the principles before debated, but none of them accepted.

On the third reading on Tueſday, ſome of the Minority run over the general arguments againſt the bill. The Miniſtry having ſaid enough on it in the former debates, ſaid nothing.—The bill paſſed 165 to 115.

On Monday the Duke of Cumberland paid a viſit to the Princeſs Amelia, at her Houſe in Cavendiſh ſquare.

A bill is prepared, and ready to be brought into Parliament, as ſoon as the Marriage Bill is over, relative to the franking of letters. By this bill every Member in franking is to date the letter, which can only paſs free for that date.—A very great ſaving to the Poſt-Office is expected from this regulation.

A ſpot of ground is marked out in Honey-lane market, for erecting a ſlaughter-houſe for the uſe of the aſſociation for reducing the price of butcher's meat.

On Thurſday books of ſubſcription were left at ſeveral coffee-houſes in the city, for raiſing 1000 guineas; to give a bounty of 10l. per month to all Britiſh fiſhing veſſels that ſhall be employed on the Turbot fiſhery, 1772, according to the directions agreed on by the committee for carrying the ſame into execution. The Dutch have taken that trade to themſelves, at a time when many of our fiſhing veſſels are obliged to lie up for want of money to buy the neceſſary tackling for ſuch an undertaking. The Dutch take from England upwards of 60,000l. annually for timber. Several gentlemen have ſubſcribed to this plan.

Accounts are preparing of all ſums of money which have been iſſued and not provided for.

It is now whiſpered that the connexion between a certain amiable Prince, and a much celebrated woman of faſhion will finally terminate on his return to theſe kingdoms.

The difficulty in former reigns, obſerves a Correſpondent, was to get any point, petition, &c. attended to by Adminiſtration; but in this reign points are no ſooner propoſed, or petitions preſented, than they are granted; the delays are all of a new nature, and only impede the *execution* of them.

From Rome we are informed, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter arrived on Thurſday, February 27, on which evening his Holineſs the Pope, had prepared an elegant ſupper for his Royal Highneſs.

They write from Stockholm, that the important affair of the King of Sweden's aſſurances, which has employed the ſtates of that kingdom for ſix months paſt, is ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the Swediſh patriots, by a majority of thirty-two votes; ſo that his Majeſty may now fix upon his coronation whenever he pleaſes.

SAXE-GOTHA, *March* 10. This morning about five o'clock died, at his palace of Friedenſtein, after a long and painful illneſs, in the 73d year of his age, his Serene Highneſs Frederic Duke of Saxe-Gotha, to the great grief of his ſubjects, over whom he had reigned near forty years, univerſally beloved and reſpected.—[*London Gazette.*]

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Yeſterday Lord North, attended by about fifty Members of the Houſe of Commons, carried the Royal Marriage Bill, with the amendments, up to the Lords, which were agreed to.

A true and unexaggerated account of the bill, entituled, "An Act for regulating the future Marriages of the Royal Family," *now lying ready for the Royal aſſent.*

IT declares and acknowledges a prerogative *of the Crown* unheard of *(till Judges, extrajudicially conſulted in* 1717, *gave an affirmative opinion, founded on arguments ſo univerſally exploded, that thoſe who adopt the concluſion affirm, from their abſurdity, that the premiſes muſt be miſreported, even though the reporter was one of the Judges)* unſupported *by any parliamentary recognition, judicial determination, even in the Star Chamber, or any one oblique inſinuation of any one legal writer*; unconfirmed *at leaſt to ſo great an extent by the premature and precipitated opinion of the preſent Judges (who, like their predeceſſors, contented themſelves with the accounts of hiſtorians, without recurring to public records, or the miſquoted journals of Parliament)* abſurd *from its extent*; *(as, according to its ancient ſuppoſed operation, it comprehended, before the act of ſettlement, all the deſcendants of any King that ever ſat upon the Throne)* contradictory *to the very notions of common law (which it is pretended to be, as the hiſtorial memory of men goes to the contrary) and* of neceſſary exiſtence, BECAUSE *what it relates to is of importance to the ſtate.*

It enacts, that no *deſcendant of George II. in the male line (abſolutely, nor in the female, unleſs the iſſue of a foreign family)* however remote *in blood from the reigning King, and in order of ſucceſſion from the Throne, even* though a Sovereign Prince, *ſhall be capable, before twenty-five years of age of contracting matrimony with any perſon whatſoever, without the conſent of the King, for the time being (though he be only eighteen years of age, and this too when the definition of an improper marriage is perfectly ideal, arbitrary, and capricious, and when the* King himſelf, *whoſe marriage muſt be infinitely more intereſting to the public, is without* reſtraint, direction, or controul) *under penalty, that the* marriage *ſhall be* null and void, *even after ſeveral generations, the female anceſtor in conſequence declared infamous* [illegible] *life and converſation, and the iſſue* illegitimate, incapable of inheritance.

It provides, however, that if ſuch deſcendant, being twenty-five years, ſhall perſiſt (though, perhaps, he might have thought of it before) in a marriage diſapproved by the King (though no time for diſapprobation or deliberation is given) he ſhall give notice to the Privy-Council (though no one is to enter it in the books thereof, and theſe books are at the ſole diſpoſal) and after twelve months may lawfully be married unleſs (which to be ſure will not be done at the inſtigation of the Miniſter, by whoſe advice, if conſtitutional, the conſulſal was given) both Houſes of Parliament expreſs their approbation of ſuch intention.

It provides further, that all who ſhall be preſent at ſolemnization of ſuch marriage, *as is before declared void*, marriage, *ſhall ſuffer the penalties* inflicted by an act, neither does, nor ever did exiſt.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to confer on the Right Lord North, the Blue Ribbon, vacant by the death of the of Saxe-Gotha.

The Royal Marriage Bill has been paſſed at the expe two Britiſh Baronies, five Iriſh ditto, one advancement ditto to an Iriſh Earldom, one Blue Ribbon, three K one Baronetage, three Reverſionary Patent Places, two thouſand pounds in occational gratuities, beſides innumerable promiſes of Lottery Tickets. In ſo very intereſting a conſtitutional a light is this bill ſeen by our *worthy* Repreſentatives!

On Tueſday Lord Irnham, Colonel Luttrell, and Mr. Fox's, divided againſt the Royal Marriage Bill.

Yeſterday, at the breaking up of the Houſe of Lords, the Chancellor attended his Majeſty, and was in conference with him near an hour.

Yeſterday morning by order of his Majeſty, Admiral Keppel, Brett, and Sir Edward Hawke, had the honour of conference at Buckingham houſe.

Yeſterday morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute from his houſe in South Audley-ſtreet for Dover, in order to embark there for France.

A correſpondent ſays, the King of Spain (who for ſome time has expreſſed an ardent deſire to go to war with Great-Britain, but has been repeatedly checked by the Court of Verſailles, who are in no condition at preſent to aſſiſt him) has lately fallen upon another method of ruining the flouriſhing commerce of Great-Britain. Determined to proſecute this new-adopted plan to effect, he has begun his commercial attack upon us, by iſſuing an ordinance, which prohibits, under very ſevere penalties, the making up, or wearing, any ſort of cloathing, or furniture, of the *Cotton Manufacture*. This prohibition is entirely levelled at the Manchester trade, and no doubt will give it a mortal ſtab, if it be not parried by the Britiſh Miniſtry in good time.

DUBLIN, *March* 17. Laſt Wedneſday ſeveral people of Dundalk, and the neighbouring country, went on board ſome Scotch veſſels in that harbour, which were laden with oatmeal, which they forcibly brought on ſhore, and cut the rigging and ſails of the ſhips, and then retreated into the country.

An anonymous letter was laſt Saturday ſent to the Town-Clerk of Drogheda, threatening all dealers in corn and meal with aſſaſſination, if they exported any more of thoſe neceſſaries of life.

The inſurgents in the North ſtill continue their outrages and riots, to the great dread and terror of the inhabitants; it is hoped they will ſoon diſperſe, many troops of horſe, and companies of foot, being ſent for that purpoſe. They are very numerous, and many of them well diſciplined in the uſe of arms, having ſome diſbanded ſoldiers among them. The army has got ſafe to Newry, and the neighbouring country, and are in purſuit of theſe lawleſs people, whom it is hoped they will ſoon ſubdue.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Daniſh Miniſter had a conference of upwards of an hour on Wedneſday with Lord Suffolk; after which they both of them waited upon the King together, with whom they were cloſetted for ſome time. What was the particular circumſtance that gave riſe to this audience is not known, but it was obſerved that Baron Dieden returned from the preſence ſeemingly with a very dejected countenance.

Lord Suffolk remained with his Majeſty a conſiderable time after the departure of the Daniſh Miniſter.

Notwithſtanding the abſence of the Earl of Chatham from Parliament, we are aſſured that his Lordſhip conveyed his thoughts on the Marriage Bill, on full five ſheets of paper, to a noble Duke in the Oppoſition.

His Majeſty has recommended to the Houſe of Commons the conſideration of a proper encouragement to be given for more effectually promoting further diſcoveries to be made towards the South Pole.

Some expreſſes of a very great import arrived at ſix o'clock yeſterday morning from Sir Joſeph Yorke at the Hague. They were immediately carried to Lord North, who waited on his Majeſty with them, and had a conference.

On Wedneſday night Lord North waited on the Duke of Cumberland, at Cumberland-Houſe, in Pall-Mall, with whom he had a long conference.

On Wedneſday their Graces the Du[illegible]es of Manchester and Beaufort had the honour of a private audience of his Majeſty. A bill is preparing by thoſe two noblemen to reduce the price of proviſions, a plan of which they have preſented to his Majeſty, and we hear that it was highly approved of.

The write from the Hague, that Mr. Yvois, receiver of the public revenues at Rotterdam, and a conſiderable merchant has juſt failed for 250,000 guilders, and it is ſaid he is retired to France.

It was ſaid on Wedneſday in ſeveral coffee-houſes in the West end of the town, that his Majeſty ſignified his good opinion of Lord North's indefatigable attention to the Royal Marriage Bill in a card, written to his Lordſhip with own hand, in which he politely thanked him for ſo ably ſupporting his favourite bill.

The Blue Ribbon was given to Lord North "only as a *mark* of other more ſubſtantial favours that were to follow."

Since the time of Sir Robert Walpole there has not appeared a blue ribbon in the Houſe of Commons; but before that Miniſter's time, it was not uncommon to ſee one; and there have been inſtances of three and four at once.

A clauſe is inſerted in a bill now under conſideration, for more effectually proceeding againſt perſons ſtanding mute on their arraignment for Felony or Piracy, for extending the proviſions therein to his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America.

A motion has been made in the Houſe of Lords in Ireland which has been ſeconded and carried, to deſire the Lord Chancellor of that kingdom to write to the Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Lords, to furniſh them with all the papers and examinations relative to the late Angleſea cauſe; as their Lordſhips are determined (on a ſtrong ſuppoſition of not being properly informed, in reſpect to the whole of the buſineſs) to try the preſent Lord Valentia's title to his Iriſh Peerage. An inſtance in ſuch a proceeding has never been known before.

A cauſe of jactitation was lately brought by the Hon. Th[illegible]

rvey againſt his Lady, ſhe not being able to prove her marge with the ſaid gentleman. The Lady, however, has lodged appeal to the Court of Delegates, who are ſhortly to ſit up- and finally decide this long-conteſted and virulently liti- ed point. It is remarkable, that the Court of Delegates e not been aſſembled for a ſeries of years.

Sir James Lowther, we hear, is ſo dangerouſly ill as to be ught by his phyſicians to be paſt recovery.

The Marquis of Carmarthen, ſon of the Duke of Leeds, is ſtly to be married to Lady Amelia D'Arcy, only child of Earl of Holderneſſe.

General Scott loſt at one ſitting, very lately, upwards of 000l.

There has been ſo little froſt in the kingdom (generally ſpeak-) this winter, and ſo much rain, that it is feared the e will but a very ſcanty harveſt, a great part of the grain being en.

The Hearts of Steel in the North of Ireland, are in a ſtate pen rebellion; they have been for ſome time training under arded ſerjeants and broken ſoldiers; their numbers are for- able, and they are well armed; but General Giſborne has ched againſt them with a conſiderable body of the King's ops.

A letter from Dublin, March 17, ſays, "The uncommonly cious actions of the rioters in the North of Ireland obliged Houſe of Commons to commit, report, and paſs a bill againſt rioters in one day; an inſtance of diſpatch to which there o precedent!"

ETERSBURGH, *February* 22. Admiral Knowles ſet out laſt nday from hence, with the land and ſea officers who are ointed to execute an enterprize, which is to take place in the k Sea at the opening of the next campaign. The Empreſs given this Admiral ſix hundred roubles for his travelling nce, and has appointed his daughter to be one of her Maid's Honour. It is aſſured, that all the officers, before they go the place of their deſtination, are to paſs through Jaſſy, to nſult with Count Romanzow, that they may, in concert with t General, take the ſureſt methods to ſucceed in their untaking.

WARSAW, *March* 7. The Confederates carried off Prince Gaſpard Rubomuſky, who was going to Reſzow to marry the young Princeſs of Reſzow. This news was brought by an expreſs from Lemberg, and occaſions great concern for the fate of that Prince.

COPENHAGEN, *March* 10. The Counts de Thott, Schack, and Renthlau, Miniſters of State and Counſellors, together with the Baron de Juel Wind, and Counſellor Stampe, went to Cronenburg the day before yeſterday, and returned yeſterday. Baron de Furſtenheim, Miniſter at the Court of London, is to be recalled and ſent to Peterſburgh; and it is aſſured, that he will be ſucceeded by the Chamberlain de Rantzau. The ordinance concerning baſtards, which was iſſued in 1771, is revoked, and the old ordinance reſtored, with this difference, that baſtards are not to be reproached on account of their births, and ſhall be permitted to carry on any trade or buſineſs. Several other ordinances iſſued by the late Miniſtry are likewiſe daily ſuppreſſed.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint William Moore, Eſq; Attorney-General of the iſland of Barbadoes, in America, in the room of Henry Beckles, Eſq; deceaſed.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to appoint Edward Morſe, Eſq; Chief-Juſtice of the province of Senegambia, in Africa, in the room of Chriſtopher Miles, Eſq; deceaſed.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to appoint John Fenton, Eſq; Provoſt Marſhal of the province of Nova Scotia in America.

A correſpondent ſays, at the next general election of repreſentatives to ſerve in Parliament, the people will have it once more in their power to reſtore their loſt rights, and to preſerve themſelves from thoſe fetters, which are moſt apparently forged for them. Preparatory, therefore, to their making a right uſe of their power at the next general election, let the people timely enter into aſſociations and ſubſcriptions in every county and city throughout the kingdom, for obliging the candidates, who ſhall then offer themſelves for ſuch parliamentary ſervice, to promiſe, and give it under their hands and oaths, that they will oppoſe, to the utmoſt of their power, the granting of any ſupplies whatſoever to the Crown, before the following bills have paſſed both Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent: And, that in caſe they ſhould be out-voted in the Houſe, by the number of borough members, and the mercenaries of the Miniſter, they will ſecede from it.

1. A bill for reſtoring annual parliaments.

2. A bill for limiting the number of Placemen in the Houſe of Commons, which ſhould not exceed thirty, and ſuch places ſhould be particularly ſpecified therein.

3. A bill for making it high treaſon in any Miniſter, or other ſervant of the Crown, to bribe, or offer a bribe, to any Member of the Houſe of Commons.

If the people could obtain theſe three bills, they would in conſequence, have all their grievances redreſſed, all their rights reſtored, and their conſtitution fixed upon a rock, which would laſt as long as time itſelf: And they may procure ſuch bills, if they will enter into ſuch laudable aſſociations and ſubſcriptions, and exert a proper and becoming ſpirit at the next general election.

A Correſpondent has ſent us the following Conundrum, with the Anſwer: Why is Lord North like a raw country girl?—"Becauſe he granted the *Laſt* favour for a ribbon.

Another correſpondent obſerves, that rewarding the friends of the Royal Marriage Bill with lottery tickets, was ſuiting the ward to the occaſion, as matrimony has long ſince been conſidered as a lottery, and the huſbands now, like the holders of lottery tickets, have found out fools that have been willing to take off their blanks.

It is reported that a certain Jew bill Biſhop has declared he never voted more againſt his conſcience than in ſupporting the preſent Marriage Bill, for he thought it contrary to the ſpirits of the Old and New Teſtament.——I beg your pardon, cries the pious Sandwich, we have the whole book of Numbers in our favour, My Lord, not to mention the book of Kings. This is true, replied the Biſhop, looking towards a certain Bench, but I fear the book of Judges is for the moſt part againſt us.

The religious controverſy at Cambridge concerning the Trinity is carried to greater height than has been known ſince the days of Clarke and Waterland, inſomuch that it is in general ſuppoſed, that peace and good order would be more likely to be reſtored by an abolition of ſubſcription than by an obſtinate retention of articles, which now appear abſurd, idolatrous, and blaſphemous, in the judgment of very many thinking perſons in the place.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 14.

"The principal inhabitants of theſe environs are come to a reſolution to erect a magnificent monument to perpetuate the memory of the late worthy Count Beruſtorf, Miniſter of State, who attended his Majeſty on his tour to England and France.

"The Horſe Guard which was laſt year diſbanded, is again engaged, and is to conſiſt of four ſquadrons, each ſquadron to contain ſixty Horſe: Count Charles de Ahlfeld is to be their Commander in chief. The accounts from Norway are very melancholy; proviſions of all kinds are ſo ſcarce, that the inhabitants are forced even to make bread of the bark of trees, however, as ſoon as the ice is broke, the regency will ſend them aſſiſtance."

A new Porcelain Manufactory is ſet up at Rome, and meets with great encouragement. The Apoſtolic Chamber has made the undertaker a preſent of 2000 Roman crowns.

They write from Leghorn, that his Sardinian Majeſty had been lately ſuddenly ſeized with a ſtroke of the palſy at his palace of Veneria, where he was attended by his phyſicians.

By a letter from Dunkirk we learn, that two Iriſh gentlemen, who were viewing the fortifications of that place, were taken into cuſtody, by order of the Police, on ſuſpicion of being ſpies.

MARCH 30.

Yeſterday her Grace the Ducheſs of Northumberland was at Court to take leave of their Majeſties, previous to her intended journey to Geneva.

The annual account of affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, made up to Midſummer laſt; alſo an eſtimate of the receipts and payments of caſh by the Eaſt India Company to Midſummer next, together with the laſt general advices from the deſſerent preſidencies in Aſia, are ordered to be laid before the Houſe of Commons.

The Red Ribband is to be ſent out after Sir John Clark, who ſails as Commander in chief to the Eaſt-Indies in about ten days time. The reaſon of inveſting him there with this order, is to conciliate the reſpect of the Nabob, as well as to give him an opportunity (as is uſual) of making the perſon inveſted a handſome preſent.

Saturday morning the Purſer of the Stag man of war, Sir John Linſey, commander, came to the India-Houſe, with the news of the above ſhip being ſafe arrived at Portſmouth.

Captain Compton, and the reſt of the officers belonging to the Vereſtit, that was loſt in the Eaſt Indies, are all come home paſſengers in the Stag man of war.

The Hon. Mr. Stuart, third ſon of the Earl of Bute, goes as paſſenger in the Marquis of Rockingham Eaſt-Indiaman, Capt. Hamilton, bound for Bombay and Bengal. He went out to the Eaſt-Indies ſome time ſince in the ſtation of a writer, and it is poſitively aſſerted, while he acted in that capacity abroad, he lived in ſo magnificent a manner, that he coſt his father upwards of 20,000l. He now returns as a factor, and we are informed ſuch a plan is chalked out for him by the directors, that he cannot fail of making a great fortune in a few years.

The Earl of London is appointed Preſident of the Court Martial to be held on Lieutenant-General Strode.

From the Hague we learn, that public prayers have been offered up on the notification of the pregnancy of his Serene Highneſs the Stadtholder's Royal Conſort.

From Ratiſbon, by Friday's Holland mail, there is advice, that the Count de Colloredo, Biſhop of Gurk, was elected, on the 13th of this month, Prince-Archbiſhop of Saltzbourg.

The States of Holland have publiſhed a prohibition againſt any of their ſeamen entering into foreign ſervice.

The government of Ireland have at laſt gained over Lord Shannon to their intereſt. The terms are, a reinſtation of offices, with an additional penſion. His apoſtatiſm, however, is not yet announced, as he is tampering with his kinſman and colleague, Mr. Ponſonby, to bring him over on ſome ſuch terms.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland is to be made a Peer, and retire on a penſion.

From Ireland we are informed, that a new claimant to the title of Earl of Angleſea has ſtarted up in Ireland; his name is Richard Annesley, and he claims to be the ſon of the late Earl, by Mrs. Salkeld, whom that nobleman married in the year 1753.

Letters from Dublin, dated March 26, mention, that the Houſe of Commons ſat again that day on the Revenue Bill; and after very long debates, the bill paſſed, 88 againſt 85. This act is made perpetual, though the Patriots ſtrove hard to make it only for four years.

Advices from Ireland give an account of the inſurrection growing more formidable every day. The people who are in arms are not a raw, undiſciplined mob, but rather a regular army, being compoſed chiefly of deſerters from different regiments, who have fled to the North of Ireland for refuge, and are now got together with the country people, headed by diſcharged Veterans, whoſe experience qualifies them for able commanders. The force ſent againſt them is compoſed of five battalions, viz. the 5th, 34th, 42d, 55th, and 62d, Drogheda's Light Horſe, and two ſquadrons of heavy Dragoons, all under the command of General Giſborne, and two more regiments are cantoned in and about Port Patrick to be ready for embarkation, in caſe their aſſiſtance ſhould be wanted. From ſo formidable an appearance we have but too much reaſon to fear bloody work in that part. When the laſt letters came away a report was current in Dublin, that an action had happened, but with what ſucceſs, or whether the report itſelf was to be depended upon, they could not tell.

MARCH 31.

Yeſterday morning at ten o'clock her Grace the Ducheſs of Northumberland ſet out with a grand retinue for Geneva.

By advice from Madraſs of the 10th of October, our army was beſieging the capital of Tanjuor, which was on the point of ſurrendering. This opulent province paid formerly a tribute to Mahommed Ali, Nabob of the Carnatic, but has of late been guaranteed againſt that Prince by Hyder Ali.

Hyder Ali, after the deciſive battle againſt him laſt year, ſhut himſelf up in Sarengapatnam, where he is cloſely beſieged by the Mahrattoes.

The Emperor, Shaw Allum, diſguſted at the impolitic tyranny of the Eaſt-India Company, has thrown himſelf into the hands of the Mahrattoes, who have actually raiſed him to the throne of Delhi.

The uſe to which the Mahrattoes wiſh to turn the Emperor, is to give them a firman for the three provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa. So that, under the colour of a grant, the Company will be found to be attacked by the next advices.

Suja Dowla has ſent an embaſſy to Calcutta, ſoliciting an offenſive and defenſive league with the Company, which, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, will not probably be refuſed.

The French forces have found themſelves obliged to return home from their iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon, for want of proviſions. The fortifications of Pondicherry are in no repair, and the few troops that were there have deſerted.

The vigour which Madoerwa, the chief of the Mahrattoes, at preſent exhibits in his operations in all the quarters of the empire, ſeem to promiſe ſuddenly to his nation the Sovereignty of Indoſtan. If therefore Hyder Ali, our only barrier, is deſtroyed, we have only 300,000 horſe to contend with, to oppoſe their devaſtations, and defend, even on the coaſt, a frontier of fifteen hundred miles in length. Bengal is more ſafe, from its ſituation; though Shah Allum is now, by the aid of the Mahrattoes, placed on the throne of Delhi.

The laſt advices left the Emperor within a few miles of the capital of his anceſtors; and one may form an idea of the power of the Mahrattoes, from their ſettling a Prince on the throne at Delhi, and beſieging Hyder Ali in his principal city, whilſt all the intermediate country is their own.

Hyder Ali was on the brink of total ruin in his laſt action. He was ſurrounded by the enemy; he loſt all his Europeans, and army, and narrowly eſcaped himſelf with his life. Yet, in the midſt of his diſtreſs, he has not loſt his ſpirits. His letters to the Preſidency at Madraſs are in the ſtile of an independant Emperor.

The Board of Trade have recommended Mr. L. de S. Pierre to the Lords of the Treaſury, as a proper object of their encouragement, in return for that Gentleman's having introduced the culture of Vines, and the making of Silk, at his ſettlement of New Bourdeaux in South-Carolina, which, it is not doubted, will be of the utmoſt benefit to this nation.

So general is the practice of Suicide become, that upon a moderate computation no leſs than *one hundred and twenty* perſons have deſtroyed themſelves in the courſe of the laſt twelve months.

The Exciſe Revenue in Great-Britain amounted laſt year to upwards of four millions ſterling.

A letter from Woodbridge in Suffolk, dated March 20th, mentions, that the poor there being greatly diſtreſſed for want of Bread Corn, having got intelligence that a veſſel lay in a ſmall creek within four miles of Woodbridge, to take in Corn to carry it to Dunkirk, a great number of people went to the place where the ſhip lay and ſeized all the Wheat, which they divided among themſelves, and then ſet fire to the veſſel.

Coals are advanced to the enormous price of twenty pence the buſhel.—The coal-merchants now give 4l. a chaldron to each other, in order to ſupply their cuſtomers.

Mr. Nokes, maſter of Will's coffee-houſe, died of the gout in the ſtomach; and, what is very remarkable, five of his children, moſt of them very young, died of the ſame complaint. A ſtriking inſtance this, of the juſtneſs of Dr. Cadogan's opinion, "that the gout is *not* hereditary."

Letters from France mention the celebrated Rouſſeau's having married his old houſe-keeper, who made ſuch a figure here in the diſpute between Mr. Hume and him.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, February 29.

"Major Keuler has brought here a Negro, ſent by general Romanzow as a preſent to the King, and who was taken fighting at the head of 500 Janiſſaries, of whom he was Aga or chief commander. He is of an advantageous ſize and very fine figure, is extremely well inſtructed, and ſpeaks with gracefulneſs and dignity. His Majeſty was ſo aſtoniſhed at his converſation and diſcourſes, that he deſired to know his hiſtory. This Negro is one of thoſe children whom the Arabians bring annually by way of tribute to the Grand Seignior. The Sultan made a preſent of him to one of his Agas, who conceived ſo very great a friendſhip for him, that after giving him the beſt education, he left him at his death, one half of his fortune, and married him to his daughter. By a particular favour from his ſovereign he obtained the poſt of his benefactor. In this capacity he ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf, that he acquired very great weight at the Porte. Being made priſoner by the Ruſſians, he was looked upon as a ſlave, and reduced to that ſtate of contempt which the difference of colour affixes between black and white. What ſeemed to affect this priſoner moſt in his misfortunes, was ſhe being ſeparated from his wife and children. He laid before the King ſo touching a picture of his ſituation, that his Majeſty has granted him his liberty, and given him moreover a ſum ſufficient to defray the expences of his reſidence in Pruſſia, and of his return to Conſtantinople. This mark of beneficence has made the moſt lively impreſſion on this man, who appears as commendable for his ſenſibility as for his talents and figure."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 24.

"Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that Col. Keith, Envoy Extraordinary from England at that Court, having demanded a private audience of the King of Denmark, in order to communicate to him certain overtures he had received from the King his maſter, relative to the late revolution; and a day being appointed for that purpoſe, Mr. Keith was much ſurpriſed, upon coming into the Audience chamber, to find, inſtead of the King, ſome Members of his Council of State, who intimated to him, that his Majeſty not being very well, he had charged them to receive what he had to communicate, and give him an account of it. Mr. Keith made anſwer, that the orders he had received from his maſter were to ſpeak to the King in perſon, and not to his Miniſters; and that he was not a little ſurpriſed, that after his Daniſh Majeſty had conſented to give him the audience he demanded, he ſhould refer him to his Miniſters, which he ſhould not fail to acquaint the King his maſter with; after which he retired very much diſſatisfied with his reception. Theſe letters add, that Mr. Keith has declared in a very ſpirited manner, that if the Queen of Denmark is not treated with all the reſpect due to her birth and rank, the King his Maſter, will not fail to reſent it."

The annals of Denmark make mention of a diſgrace ſimilar to that of Count Struenſee. Peter Schumacher, better known by the name of Greffinfeld, ſon to a wine merchant, was raiſed to the poſt of Prime Miniſter, and Grand Chancellor of Denmark, under Frederick III. and Chriſtian V. who both loaded him with honours. The Queen-mother and the Duke of Holſtein Ploen were the principal authors of his diſgrace. He was arreſted the 11th of March, 1679, accuſed of holding correſpondence with the enemies of the ſtate; his papers were ſeized, he was tried, and condemned to death the 26th of the ſame month. A ſcaffold was erected, which was covered with black. The executioner had gone through all the ceremonies preparatory to the ſtriking off his head, when an attendant cried out Grace. The puniſhment of death was changed for that of perpetual impriſonment, and he was accordingly carried to the iſland of Mulkolm, in Norway, near Trontheim. In 1698, he obtained permiſſion to be removed to Jutland, but death prevented it, he being ſeized with a fit of the ſtone at Mulkolm, which carried him off, in the 70th year of his age, and the 22d year of his impriſonment.

VIENNA, *March* 17. Mr. Battencourt, Brigadier of the King of France's armies, and one of the Gentlemen to the Prince Ambaſſador, ſet out for Paris the 3d of this month, with important diſpatches. This ſudden expedition of a man of that character and rank raiſes various conjectures. The politicians remarked, that his departure ſoon followed the arrival of Count Oginſki, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from Poland, and conclude, that there is a negociation of very great conſequence on foot, relative to the preſent circumſtances.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

On Monday Mr. Sullivan moved the Houſe of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the proceedings in the courts of juſtice in Bengal. It is propoſed, to aboliſh the Mayor's Court entirely; to appoint a Chief Juſtice with a ſalary of 8000l. per annum, and three Puiſne Judges with each 4000l. per annum, an Attorney-general, &c. the proceedings to be by information and anſwer, without a jury; and the lawyers to be appointed by the King. The appeal to be to the Governor and Council of Bengal, and the dernier appeal to be to the King and Council here.

This motion brought on a debate upon India affairs in general. Sir George Colebrooke ſpoke for the Bill, ſaid there ought to be ſome regulation made, that the Committee there might mind the Directors, which they did not. Governor Johnſtone anſwered Lord Clive, relative to his going to Bengal. Mr. Thomas Townſhend ſpoke againſt bringing in the bill in this manner, and Government taking no notice of it, as it was mentioned in the King's ſpeech, till a motion is made on the 30th of March, and the latter end of the ſeſſions, when this Bill is

now brought in without any papers being laid before the Houſe. He was anſwered by Lord North, who told them, that he had not ſeen the Bill, he had only ſeen a ſketch of it, and that he was ſure the noble Lord (meaning Lord Clive) had given the Houſe a very full and particular account of the affair, and he ſhould certainly be for bringing in the Bill. Lord North was anſwered by Colonel Barré, who in a very ſevere manner, condemned the Adminiſtration for ſupporting the Bill when brought in thus, but that himſelf he would always ſupport them, and give his aſſiſtance to them when they acted with honour. Major Van Neck ſpoke next; he ſaid that there were men enough to govern Bengal were they properly managed by the Directors, Mr. Burke oppoſed the Bill being brought in, without any papers being laid before the Houſe, as by it we were to have a Court of Juſtice ſet up there without knowing who was to be Judge. Sir William Meredith ſpoke for the Bill, and the neceſſity of paſſing it, as there were fifteen millions of people in that country who were oppreſſed for wanting of ſome regulation there. Mr. Dempſter ſhewed the ſtate of the Eaſt-India Company, and ſaid, ſome regulations ought to be made for the inhabitants there. The queſtion being then called for, the motion was carried without a diviſion, and the Bill is expected to be brought in this week, but no day is yet fixed. Three Nabobs and ſeveral of the Directors were in the gallery the whole time of the debates.

Lord Mansfield and Mr. Wedderburne are to draw up the bill, and to be aſſiſted by Lord Mansfield's nephew, Sir John Lindſay, who is juſt arrived from India, ſuppoſed to be at leaſt 100,000l. richer than when he went.

This day his Majeſty gave the royal aſſent to ſixty-five public and private bills, among which were the following:

The bill for regulating the future marriages of the Royal Family.—The bill for taking off the inland duty of one ſhilling per pound weight upon all black and Singlo teas conſumed in Great-Britain, and for granting a drawback upon the exportation of teas to Ireland and America, &c.—The bill for diſſolving the marriage of Lord Viſcount Ligonier with Penelope Pitt, his now wife.—The bill to diſſolve the marriage of Ambroſe Godfrey Hanckwitz with Dorothy Aſhcroft, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again.—The bill for diſſolving the marriage of Sir John Colleton, Bart. with Ann Fullford, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again.—The bill for diſſolving the marriage of Hugh Lewis with Suſannah Hale, otherwiſe Heale, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again.—The bill for better lighting, watching, and cleanſing the ſtreets in the royalty of the city of Edinburgh.—The bill for better regulating the ſhipping in the port of Glaſgow.—The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters in the Britiſh dominions in America.

Yeſterday morning about four o'clock, a meſſenger arrived in Cleveland-row, from Dublin, with diſpatches. About ſeven Lord Rochford waited on his Majeſty with them; at eight Lord North was ſent for; on whoſe arrival, meſſages were alſo ſent to the principal Members of the Council to attend immediately.

The following are given as a few inſtances only of the oppreſſions practiſed by the Britiſh Government in Aſia, ſince Lord Clive obtained, for the honourable Eaſt-India Company, the management of the Revenues of Bengal:

Harris Chund, Steward to the Raja of Daniſh Pout, was *ſcourged to death* for not being able to pay his maſter's taxations to the Honourable Company.

Three Jimminders, or Land Renters, in the Purgonnah of Efaſpour, were *ſcourged to death* for the unpardonable *crime* of poverty.

In the Purgonnah of Sit-Cheicah a poor man expired on the ſame day, for the ſame crime, and under the laſh of oppreſſion.

The Gumoſtah, or Agent of the Renter of Mamud Shawy, was tied up by the hands to a beam, and *dogs* tied by the tails to his girdle, which dogs, horrid to relate! devoured him.

The deaths brought about by the puniſhment of the *Breeches* are very ſlow. This puniſhment, which is reckoned very ingenious, was, perhaps, invented by a fortunate breeches-maker, who became Governor of Bengal. The unlucky criminal, for there is no crime ſo great as poverty in our acquiſitions abroad, has his hands tied up to a beam, and his leather breeches tightly bound about his waiſt. He is ſupplied with proviſions; but the excrement, in the ſpace of a few days, brings on a putrefaction and ſtench: which at laſt relieves, by death, the poor wretch.

It is much doubted, whether the Miniſtry will be able to carry their plan reſpecting the Eaſt-Indies, in its full extent, into execution. The oppoſition wiſh that laws may be enacted to prevent in future the commiſſion of ſuch horrid acts of barbarity as thoſe with the recital of which we have lately been ſhocked; but they will by no means conſent that the crown, already too powerful, ſhall have the appointment to the numerous lucrative employments in the Eaſt-Indies.

On Monday the ſubſcription for reducing the exorbitant price of Butcher's meat amounted to upwards of 10,200l. and as that part of the plan is now anſwered, a committee will very ſhortly be appointed, who will immediately draw on the preſent and any future ſubſcribers for a depoſit of ten per cent. on the ſums ſubſcribed, and be inveſted with ſuch powers as, it is not doubted, will in ſome meaſure tend to the relief of the poor.

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, in the North of Ireland, by way of Port Patrick, March 24.

"*Yeſterday in the afternoon, about half paſt three o'clock, the 62d regiment of foot, and five companies of Highlanders, came up with a party of about 2000 of the Hearts of Oak, &c. who are entirely compoſed of diſbanded ſoldiers, and the militia that ſo bravely diſtinguiſhed themſelves in Thurot's invaſion in 1760, when a general engagement immediately enſued, in which the regulars were obliged to retire, with the following loſs, viz. 62d regiment. Killed, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, and 109 rank and file.—Wounded, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, and 147 rank and file.—Highlanders. Killed, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, and 90 rank and file.—Wounded, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, and 84 Rank and File.—Killed, wounded, and priſoners of the Inſurgents, 500.*"

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated March 24.

"*Among various accounts from the North of Ireland, we can depend upon the following from a part of Tyrone, in the neighbourhood of Charlemount; that a Serjeant of Grenadiers, whoſe name is Leſlie, having ſome priſoners in charge (of the Hearts of Steel) to conduct to the jail of Derry, and a guard of twelve ſoldiers only, was met on the road by two men on horſeback, well armed, requiring him to give up his priſoners, and telling him, that if he refuſed, he would be attacked by 500 in an hour's time; he replied, that his orders were, in caſe of a reſcue being attempted, to put his priſoners to death, which he would do, after which he had 36 rounds of powder and ball, and while two of them were alive, they would ſtick by each other; menaces, threats, and promiſes were uſed to him, but to no purpoſe: At length they went off, and he took up his quarters in the next village; the family quitted the houſe, but left their keys; he went to the cellar, drew ſome drink, and offered it to his men; they refuſed it, ſaying they would drink nothing but water, as an attempt might be made on them in the night. About two in the morning a horn ſounded, and a gun was fired, the centinel challenged, and the anſwer was, that they came by order to demand the priſoners; the Serjeant gave the ſame anſwer as before; they ſent again, and his reply was the ſame, adding, that he would fire upon the next that approached the houſe; in a ſhort time about 500 advanced within twenty yards, he ordered his men to the windows, and cautioned the rioters to advance no further; they came a little forward, on which he ordered his men to make ready; this made the inſurgents halt, but upon their coming a little nearer, his orders were, preſent; he then ſtopped two or three minutes, and then they diſperſed, on which the next morning he proceeded on his journey with his priſoners.*"

APRIL 2.

The Bill for the better ſecuring and preſerving his Majeſty's Dock-yards, Magazines, Ships, Ammunition and Stores, was read the ſecond time and committed.

Earl Temple, it is ſaid, has within theſe few Days been offered a high poſt under the Government, which his Lordſhip declined.

It is aſſerted that the treaſury is in a more exhauſted ſtate at this time than for half a century paſt, in time of peace.

We hear that at a late meeting of ſome of the principal dignitaries of the church, it was unanimouſly *agreed*, that, in the preſent eſtabliſhment, no alteration whatſoever is neceſſary. The determination of the Biſhops to conſent to no alterations, is ſaid to be greatly owing to the friendly communication of the famous Canterbury ſpectacles.

Give the Devil his due ſays the old proverb, from which a correſpondent obſerves, that there is ſome merit in Lord North's ſending ſix or ſeven ſail of men of war to Bengal about twelve months ago, which, in all probability, prevented that province from falling into the hands of the French.

A plan for conſiderably augmenting the Crown Revenues, by improving the Engliſh trade and ſettlement in Hudſon's Bay, has been laid before the Premier for conſideration.

Letters from Hambro' mention, that two veſſels arrived there, which had been making diſcoveries in the South Seas, who inſiſt that their return was by the North-Weſt paſſage.

Letters from Dublin inform us, that ſome parties of inſurgents, in the North of that country, had divided, and were travelling to more diſtant parts, ranſacking all the villages in their way, and committing the moſt extreme cruelty upon ſuch of the unfortunate inhabitants as made any attempt to ſecure their property. —Surely it would be better to relieve theſe poor miſguided people, than to ſuffer them to ſerve themſelves, or to cut them in pieces.

A letter from Ireland gives the following account of the origin of the riots in the county of Antrim in Ireland. "About the end of the year 1770, the Earl of Donnegal, who is proprietor of a very great eſtate in that county, granted a leaſe of all his lands there, at the old rent (which was very low) to Greg and Cunningham, of Belfaſt, for which, it is ſaid, he received a large premium. Theſe gentlemen began to raiſe the rents on the farmers, though not unreaſonably, which ſo provoked them, that in January 1771, a great multitude of people came into Belfaſt, on a Sunday night, ſome with fire-arms, others with pitch-forks, &c. and brought with them a gallows and ropes to hang Greg and Cunningham; but they being timely informed of the intention of the mob, had fled: The rabble, diſappointed in not finding them, threatened to ſet fire to their houſes, unleſs the three juſtices of the peace, who were then in the barracks under the protection of two companies of the Royal Highlanders, would ſet at liberty, two rioters confined there the day before. This demand not being immediately complied with, they ſet fire to the houſes, went to the barracks and fired on the ſoldiers; but, as I am informed, did not hurt any; the fire was returned by order of the magiſtrates, and two of the mob killed. The ſoldiers afterwards took many of them priſoners, who were tried, but the jury durſt not bring them in guilty. This cauſed an act of parliament to be paſſed empowering government to try the northern inſurgents in Dublin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 3. A ſtrong report prevails, that Ali-Bey hath taken an oath of fidelity to the Ruſſians, by the aſſiſtance of whoſe fleet he has made himſelf maſter of Cyprus, and ceded to them a port of that iſland. It is further ſaid, that the Ruſſians, having a free navigation in the kingdom of Egypt, are going to Alexandria to get proviſions.

COPENHAGEN, *March* 10. On Saturday the Court diſpatched a courier, whoſe deſtination is not known. His orders were ſealed up, and he was not to open them till he got to Hamburgh.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Houſe of Commons has ordered, that there be laid before them a copy of a bye-law made by the Eaſt-India company on the 18th ult. reſpecting the building ſhips for the ſervice of that company.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was in his place in the Houſe of Lords on Wedneſday laſt, when his Majeſty went to give the royal aſſent, but did not attend, as is uſual, on his Majeſty either going or coming from the Houſe.

A petition of the Mayor, Magiſtrates, Merchants, &c. of Liverpool, has been preſented to the Houſe of Commons, complaining of the high price of corn, and praying that a bill may be brought in for permitting the importation of corn from America.

A gentleman was lately at a coffee-houſe, complaining that the court ever ſince the beginning of the preſent reign, had never been uniform or conſiſtent in their behaviour, that they were continually changing of Miniſters, and conſtantly fluctuating in their meaſures.—You forget, ſays a gentleman, two points which they have invariably kept in view, the diſgracing of the great Whig families which ſecured the throne to George the Firſt, and the promoting and encouraging of Tories and Jacobites.

It is ſuppoſed, that the poſſeſſions of the Marquis of Carnarthen, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Leeds, who is going to be married to Lady Amelia D'Arcy, only child of Lord Holderneſſe, will, by-and-by, exceed that of any ſubject of this Crown; for the whole eſtate of the Duke of Leeds, Lord Godolphin, and the Earl of Holderneſſe, will all center in the Marquis, if he ſurvives theſe three noble perſonages, and if the marriage in agitation takes place; and each of theſe noblemen have moſt princely eſtates.

Lord and Lady Holderneſſe are going ſhortly to Holland, to take poſſeſſion of a very conſiderable eſtate which has been left the Counteſs (who is a native of that country) by an aunt of her Ladyſhip's, lately deceaſed.

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to declare, on account of the dearneſs of proviſions, he will not order any regiments to be cantoned near London, in order to be reviewed this year.

A gentleman was pleaſantly obſerving (if pleaſantry may be allowed to grow out of ſo melancholly a ſubject) that the Iriſh were taking a nearer way than the Engliſh to lower the price of proviſions; for they were leſſening the number of mouths by killing the people.

The Duke of Saxe Gotha's ribband not being yet come over to England, Lord North is yet uninveſted with the Enſigns of the Garter, though he is the Knight appointed by the Sovereign. The Kinghts of the Garter are never *ſuppoſed* to die, their Ribbands are deemed but *tranſferred*, and no new one ever appears with the badges of the order, till thoſe of the perſonage he ſucceeds have been delivered to his Majeſty.

Count Struenſee, ſince his laſt examination, hath been permitted to drink wine and ſmoke tobacco.

They write from Stockholm that the Sea is ſo entirely choaked up with ice on the ſide of Finland, that it is expected the navigation will not be opened till very late this year.

A letter from Cracow, dated March 1, ſays, "The Ruſſians made an attempt yeſterday morning againſt the caſtle here, but to no purpoſe, being obliged to retire, after having thirty men killed and as many wounded, among which were the Lieutenant-Colonels Obſthelurtz and de Weiſinan."

Wedneſday the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the body of a gentleman of 3000l. per annum, who lately ſhot himſelf through the head at his houſe in Little Ormond-ſtreet, Holburn, and brought in their verdict lunacy.

KILKENNY, *March* 18. About two o'clock laſt Monday morning, a ſmall party of White Boys, armed with guns, &c. went to the houſe of Mr. Edmund Byrne, of Ballybrack, in the county of Carlow, and, after firing ſome ſhots, threatened to throw down the houſes, unleſs Mr. Byrne would order his ſervants to give them what horſes were in the ſtable, which he peremptorily refuſed; but ſome of the party found means to open the ſtable, and feloniouſly ſtole four horſes, and immediately rode off. The officer who commanded a party of foot quartered at Borris, for ſome time paſt, in order to ſuppreſs thoſe rioters, having received intelligence of the above tranſaction, ordered a ſerjeant and nine of his men under arms, and went in ſearch of thoſe daring inſurgents; when they had marched about a mile and an half from Borris, on the road to Cournelane, they were met by about twenty men on horſeback, moſt of whom were armed with guns, and wore white ſhirts over their cloaths; the captain, or leader, of the White Boys, immediately fired his muſket at the ſoldiers, which was inſtantly followed by ſeveral ſhots from the ſame party, when the ſoldiers returned their fire, and the captain of the White Boys was ſeen to fall off his horſe, and climb over a ditch; after exchanging a few more ſhots, wherein ſome of the horſes were killed, and ſeveral of their riders ſuppoſed to be dangerouſly wounded, the White Boys thought proper to retire, and turning back, rode off with the the greateſt precipitation; the ſoldiers purſued them for about a quarter of a mile, in order to apprehend ſome of them, but could not overtake them; when on returning back to Morris, they found the body of a man lying dead on the road, with a white ſhirt ſtuffed in his boſom, and a muſket lying by his ſide, at the place where the White Boys attacked the ſoldiers.

WARSAW, *March* 11. Notwithſtanding tranquility ſeems again eſtabliſhed in Luthiania, it is not ſo here; for it ſeems as if a freſh attempt was apprehended againſt our Sovereign's life. The Ruſſians are all night under arms, and have placed piquets in all the ſquares, and canon in all the ſtreets; the caſtle guard has been reinforced with 100 men; as ſoon as it is duſk chains are put acroſs the gates, and no perſon in a carriage is ſuffered to enter after eight o'clock, nor on foot after ten. It is ſaid that theſe meaſures are taken on the report of ſome ſpies, who have been arreſted, and who report that more than 300 Confederates of Pulauſki's corps are already in the town, and that more are expected ſoon. For which reaſon General Ribikow is aſſembling all the troops he can get, and has poſted a party in our ſuburbs.

DANTZICK, *March* 16. A divorce between the Duke Peter of Courland and Princeſs Caroline Louiſa, of Waldeck, has juſt been declared, and an annual penſion of 6000 ducats has been ſettled on the Lady.

HAMBURGH, *March* 20. The court and domeſtics of Queen Caroline Matilda are changed, and at the head of the former is the Lady D'Ahlefeldt. A penſion of 30,000 crowns is ſaid to be aſſigned to her Majeſty; it is added, that the Miniſters who were ſent to her at Cronenbourg the 8th of this month, were with her only a quarter of an hour, being charged with only one queſtion, to which they were to receive her anſwer. They returneh on the 13th, but it is not confirmed that they were attended by Mr. Keith.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

It was confidently reported this day, that the Queen of Denmark has been releaſed from her confinement.

On Thurſday night Mr. Blackmore, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived at the Queen's palace with ſome important diſpatches from his Excellency Mr. Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Denmark.

Yeſterday a motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, by Sir Henry Houghton, for leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of Diſſenting Miniſters upon the ſubſcription to the 39 Articles, when, after a ſhort debate, the Houſe agreed to the motion without a diviſion.

Wedneſday laſt one of the Maſters in Chancery, attended by the Clerk aſſiſtant of the Houſe of Lords, went from thence to the Houſe of Commons, to preſent ſome Bills to the Houſe, and after they had withdrawn, a Member remarked to the Houſe that the Bills brought, were not by the uſual Meſſengers, one of them being only a Clerk, and, therefore, that the ſaid Meſſage was improper. Upon this a motion being made, that the Speaker do not report the ſaid Meſſage to the Houſe, it was agreed to, as alſo another Motion, that a Committee be appointed to examine into precedents of the meſſages brought from the other Houſe, and to take into conſideration the treatment that has been offered to the Speaker and the Members when they were attending their duty in the Houſe of Lords, upon paſſing Bills when his Majeſty has been there, or by Commiſſion, on which occaſions, before they could get out of the Houſe, the door-keepers have been rude enough to thunder in their ears, "Clear the Houſe! withdraw! withdraw!" Accordingly on Thurſday laſt the Speaker was examined for above half an hour upon the treatment which he has received upon thoſe occaſions, as likewiſe ſeveral other Members, and when they have ſearched into the journals, they are to make their report to the Houſe.

It is expected the Bill for regulating the Eaſt-India Company will be brought in next Monday.

Colonel Keith, now Sir John Murray Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the court of Denmark, is appointed to the command of the 47th regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant-General Laſcelles, deceaſed.

Thurſday laſt part of the baggage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter arrived in the Venus frigate, and was carried to Glouceſter-houſe, in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet: his Royal Highneſs is expected home the 28th of this month.

Letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that a new beaver hat manufactory was juſt eſtabliſhed there under the patronage of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, March 27.

"We are informed by good authority, that the Daniſh Miniſtry is not a little embarraſſed to find out how to ſatisfy Colonel Keith, the Britiſh Miniſter at Copenhagen, who has demanded a catigorical anſwer, in the name of the King his maſter, concerning the fate of the Queen. It is ſaid that the King of Denmark will ſoon go to Holſtein, and that during his abſence the Counts de Struenſee and de Brandt will be executed. The other priſoners, it is thought, will be ſet at liberty, there not being ſufficient proofs againſt them to affect their lives."

The Pretender was married the 28th of laſt month, at St. Germains in France, by proxy, to a Princeſs of Stollberg, who ſet off immediately for Italy to join him. This Royal Marriage Act is alſo very agreeable to the preſent Miniſtry, who have ſhewn ſuch zeal for the increaſe of Pretenders.

A Correſpondent obſerves it is ſomewhat remarkable that the Royal Aſſent ſhould be given to the Marriage Act on the firſt of April, of all days in the year, as if it was to ſhew that there are more April Fools in the world beſides Squire Morgan.